

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 28, 29 and 52 as follows.

The following listing of claims will replace all previous claims and listings in the application

1. (Canceled)
2. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein the second material is a containment vessel.
3. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein the scaffolding functionality is selected from the group consisting of vinyl, acrylate, methacrylate, acrylamide, methacrylamide, styrene, divinylbenzene, itaconate, fumarate, alkyne, and combinations thereof.
4. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein the surface of the second material is derivatized with an anchoring functionality.
5. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 4, wherein the anchoring functionality is selected from the group consisting of vinyl, acrylate, methacrylate, acrylamide, methacrylamide, styrene, divinylbenzene, itaconate, fumarate, alkyne, azo compounds, and combinations thereof.
6. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 4, wherein the scaffolding functionality and the anchoring functionality are copolymerizable.
7. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 2, wherein containment vessel is selected from the group consisting of a capillary column, a glass lined steel column, a radial compression

column, a trap column, a microfluidic device, a microchip, a sensor, an electronic circuit, a miniaturized SPE device, and an on-column frit.

8. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 2, wherein the containment vessel is a fused silica capillary column.

9. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein the chemical interaction is formation of a covalent bond.

10. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 9, wherein the covalent bond is formed by polymerization.

11. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 10, wherein the polymerization is initiated with a radical initiator.

12. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 11, wherein the radical initiator is minimally water soluble.

13. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 11, wherein the initiator is selected from the group consisting of 2,2'-azobis(isobutyronitrile), 2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropionamidine) dihydrochloride, 4,4'-azobis(4-cyanovaleric acid), potassium persulfate, and peracetic acid.

14. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein the inorganic portion of the hybrid material is a material selected from the group consisting of alumina, silica, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, and ceramic material.

15. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein the inorganic portion of the hybrid material is silica.

16. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein the PSN is the product of a reaction of an organosilane and an inorganic silane monomer.

17. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 16, wherein the PSN is the product of a reaction of a tetraalkoxysilane and an organosilane containing at least one polymerizable group.

18. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17, wherein said tetraalkoxysilane has the formula $\text{Si}(\text{OR}^1)_4$, where R^1 is a C₁ - C₃ alkyl moiety.

19. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17, wherein said organosilane is an organoalkoxysilane having the formula $\text{R}^2\text{Si}(\text{OR}^1)_3$ or $\text{R}^6[\text{Si}(\text{OR}^1)_3]_m$ where R^2 is a styryl, vinyl, an acrylate, methacrylate, acrylamide, methacrylamide, divinylbenzene, itaconate, fumarate, substituted or unsubstituted C₁ - C₁₈ alkenylene, alkynylene or arylene, or a combination thereof; R^1 is a C₁ - C₄ alkyl moiety; R^6 is a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ - C₁₈ alkenylene, alkynylene or arylene moiety bridging two or more silicon atoms; and m is an integer greater than or equal to two.

20. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 19 wherein R^2 is vinyl, methacryloxypropyl, methacrylamidepropyl, or styreethyl and R^1 is methyl or ethyl; or R^6 is a bridging N,N-bis(propylene) acrylamide group, $m = 2$, and R^1 is ethyl or methyl.

21. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17, wherein the organosilane is minimally water soluble.

22. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17 wherein said tetraalkoxysilane is selected from the group consisting of tetramethoxysilane and tetraethoxysilane.

23. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17, wherein the tetraalkoxysilane is tetramethoxysilane.

24. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17, wherein the polymerizable group is 3-methacryloxypropyl.

25. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17, wherein the polymerizable group is styrylethyl.

26. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17, wherein the tetraalkoxysilane is minimally water soluble.

27. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 17, wherein the organosilane is (3-methacryloxypropyl)trimethoxysilane.

28. (Currently Amended) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein the pore structure of said hybrid material is modified by further ~~including a surfactant or combination of different surfactants in said reaction, and by subjecting said material to hydrothermal treatment.~~

29. (Currently Amended) The hybrid material of ~~claim 28~~ claim 52, wherein said surfactant or combination of surfactants are nonionic surfactants.

30. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 29, wherein the surfactants are selected from the group consisting of surfactants comprised of block copolymers of polyethylene glycol and polypropyleneglycol, surfactants comprised of alkylphenoxyethoxyethanol, and polyethyleneglycol.

31. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of claim 29, wherein the surfactant is polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer.

32. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 28, wherein said surfactant or combination of surfactants are selected from surfactants with a hydrophile-lipophile balance ranging from about 0 to 60.

33. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 28, wherein said surfactant or combination of surfactants are selected from surfactants with a hydrophile-lipophile balance ranging from about 10 to 50.

34. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 28, wherein said surfactant or combination of surfactants are selected from surfactants with a hydrophile-lipophile balance ranging from about 20 to 40.

35. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 28, wherein said surfactant or combination of surfactants are selected from surfactants with a hydrophile-lipophile balance ranging from about 30 to 40.

36. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of claim 28, wherein said surfactant or combination of surfactants are selected from surfactants with a hydrophile-lipophile balance of about 33.

37. (Previously Presented) The hybrid material of Claim 52, wherein said material has been surface modified by a surface modifier selected from the group consisting of an organic group surface modifier, a silanol group surface modifier, a polymeric coating surface modifier, and combinations thereof.

38. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 37, wherein said material has been surface modified by a polymeric coating surface modifier.

39. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 37, wherein said material has been surface modified by a combination of an organic group surface modifier and a silanol group surface modifier.

40. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 37, wherein said material has been surface modified by a combination of an organic group surface modifier and a polymeric coating surface modifier.

41. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 37, wherein said material has been surface modified by a combination of a silanol group surface modifier and a polymeric coating surface modifier.

42. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 37, wherein said material has been surface modified by a combination of an organic group surface modifier, a silanol group surface modifier, and a polymeric coating surface modifier.

43. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 37, wherein said material has been surface modified by a silanol group surface modifier.

44. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 37, wherein said material has been surface modified via formation of an organic covalent bond between an organic group of the material and a surface modifier.

45. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 37, wherein the surface modifier has the formula $Z_a(R')_bSi-R$, where $Z = Cl, Br, I, C_1 - C_5$ alkoxy, dialkylamino or

trifluoromethanesulfonate; a and b are each an integer from 0 to 3 provided that a + b = 3; R' is a C₁ - C₆ straight, cyclic or branched alkyl group, and R is a functionalizing group.

46. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 45 wherein R' is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, sec-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, hexyl and cyclohexyl.

47. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 45 wherein said functionalizing group R is a C₁ - C₃₀ alkyl group.

48. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 45 wherein said functionalizing group R is a C₁ - C₂₀ alkyl group.

49. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 45 wherein said surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of octyltrichlorosilane, octadecyltrichlorosilane, octadecyldimethyl-N, N-dimethylaminosilane, octyldimethylchlorosilane, and octadecyldimethylchlorosilane.

50. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 45, wherein said surface modifier is octadecyldimethyl-N, N-dimethylaminosilane.

51. (Original) The hybrid material of claim 45, wherein said functionalizing group R is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cyano, amino, diol, nitro, ester, a cation or anion exchange group, an alkyl group containing an embedded polar functionality and an aryl group containing an embedded polar functionality.

52. (Currently Amended) A hybrid inorganic/organic monolith comprising a polymerized scaffolding nanocomposite (PSN), wherein the nanocomposite contains a scaffolding functionality capable of chemically interacting with a surface of a second material;
and wherein the hybrid inorganic/organic monolith is prepared by a method comprising the steps of
a) forming a sol-gel by the reaction of two or more monomers;
b) initiating a polymerization reaction; and
c) allowing the monomers to react through a polymerization sol-gel (PSG) reaction,
thereby preparing the hybrid inorganic/organic monolith;
wherein
the pore structure of said hybrid inorganic/organic monolith is modified by including a
surfactant or combination of different surfactants in said PSG reaction and wherein the the
surfactant is removed from the monolith structure following said PSG reaction.

Claim 53 - 105. (Cancelled)

106. (Withdrawn) A method of preparation of the hybrid inorganic/organic monolith of claim 52, said method comprising the steps of

a) forming a sol-gel by the reaction of two or more monomers;
b) initiating a polymerization reaction; and
c) allowing the monomers to react through a polymerization sol-gel (PSG) reaction,
thereby preparing the hybrid inorganic/organic monolith.

107. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 106 further comprising modifying the pore structure of the material.

Claims 108 - 181 (Cancelled)

182. (Original) A separations device comprising

- a) a surface capable of accepting a monolith material comprising a polymerized scaffolding nanocomposite (PSN) material, said surface comprising an anchoring functionality and
- b) a hybrid inorganic/organic monolith comprising a polymerized scaffolding nanocomposite (PSN), wherein the nanocomposite contains a scaffolding functionality capable of chemically interacting with the anchoring functionality on said surface, and wherein said hybrid organic/inorganic monolith is anchored to said surface by a chemical interaction between said scaffolding functionality and anchoring functionality.

183. (Original) The separations device of claim 182, wherein said device is selected from the group consisting of chromatographic columns, thin layer plates, filtration membranes, sample cleanup devices, and microtiter plates.

Claims 184 – 193 (Cancelled)

194. (Previously Presented) The separations device of claim 183, wherein the device is a fused-silica capillary column.

195. (Original) The fused-silica capillary column of claim 194, wherein the capillary column has

an inner diameter (I.D.) greater than 50 μm .

Claims 196 - 245 (Cancelled)

246. (Withdrawn) A method of *in situ* preparation of a hybrid inorganic/organic monolith in a fused-silica capillary column, said method comprising:

forming an anchoring functionality on an interior surface of said capillary column; and

forming inside said capillary column a hybrid inorganic/organic monolith comprising a polymerized scaffolding nanocomposite (PSN), wherein the nanocomposite contains a scaffolding functionality capable of chemically interacting with the anchoring functionality on said surface, said monolith being formed by:

- a) forming a sol-gel by the reaction of two or more monomers;
- b) initiating a polymerization reaction; and
- c) allowing the monomers to react through a polymerization sol-gel (PSG) reaction;

whereby said scaffolding functionality and said anchoring functionality chemically interact to thereby anchor said monolith to said surface, such that a hybrid inorganic/organic monolith is prepared *in situ* in the fused-silica capillary column.

247. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 246 further comprising:
modifying the pore structure of the monolith.

248. (Previously Presented) The inorganic/organic hybrid monolith of claim 52 produced by a process comprising the steps of

- a) forming a sol-gel by the reaction of two or more monomers;
- b) initiating a polymerization reaction; and
- c) allowing the monomers to react through a polymerization sol-gel (PSG) reaction.

249. (Previously Presented) The inorganic/organic hybrid monolith of claim 248, wherein the process further comprises
modifying the pore structure of the monolith.

250. (Withdrawn , Previously Presented) A method of preparation of a hybrid inorganic/organic material claim 52, comprising the steps of

- a) forming a sol-gel by the reaction of two or more monomers;
- b) initiating a polymerization reaction; and
- c) allowing the monomers to react through a polymerization sol-gel (PSG) reaction,

thereby preparing the hybrid inorganic/organic material.

251. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 250, further comprising modifying the pore structure of the material.